

"The fox" (knowing the force of publicity) "barks not when he would steal the lamb." In these days any business venture which fights shy of advertising is open to natural suspicion.

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

**Job said:** "The ear trieth words as the palate tasteth meat." And in these days of printing and of advertising, the word "eye" may be substituted for "ear."

PART TWO.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

## QUEER CONDITIONS CENTURIES DEEP.

The World's Most Elaborately  
Begowned and Begowned Leg-  
islative Speaker.

### FLUNKEY CARRIES HIS TRAIN.

Also Provided With a Three-Cornered  
Hat He Dares Not Wear—Big Salary  
And Residence Rent Free.

Special Correspondence.  
LONDON, July 5.—Oddly typical of the horror of innovation and the love of precedent, which are about the most striking characteristics of the British house of commons, is its office of speaker, on which public attention has been focused by the recent retirement of William Court Gully and



JAMES W. LOWTHER, THE NEW SPEAKER-ELECT.

Until His Election Is Approved by the King He Can Wear Only a Short Bob-Tail Wig, But After That He Blooms Forth as a Full-Fledged Speaker In a Full Bottomed Wig.

The election of James William Lowther in his stead. The speaker is the incarnation of the most hoary traditions of the venerable mother of parliaments. No insignificant part of his functions consists in keeping alive antiquated rules and customs which otherwise, because of their uselessness and absurdity, might lapse into a condition of inexcusable dereliction.

Mr. Gully has always well sustained the dignity of the authority of the speaker of the house, said an English journal the other day, in the course of a eulogistic tribute. This was a typographical blunder which might have passed for a stroke of ironical humor had it not appeared in one of those prodigiously solemn newspapers which always spell society with a big S and never crack a joke at the expense of august officials.

The speaker's chair is an ornate affair of furniture, raised high above the floor of the house with a lofty back and a canopy over it.

It is the speaker's hair—the glorified bleached horsehair covering and which he is compelled to conceal his own flaxen top growth when presiding over the discussions of the lower chamber—but far more than his throne-like

seat presiding the dignity, solemnity and authority which he is invested with. Seated in an ordinary chair, it is conceivable that he might still command the respect of the house, but if he appeared without a wig not even that awe-inspiring emblem of authority, the mace, would suffice to insure obedience to his rulings. Members of parliament themselves gave up wearing wigs and the tights, ruffles and frills that were regarded as their correct accompaniments considerably more than half a century ago, but probably another three or four years or so will go by before they will consent to be governed by a wigless speaker.

#### FULL BOTTOMED WIG HIS CROWN OF GLORY.

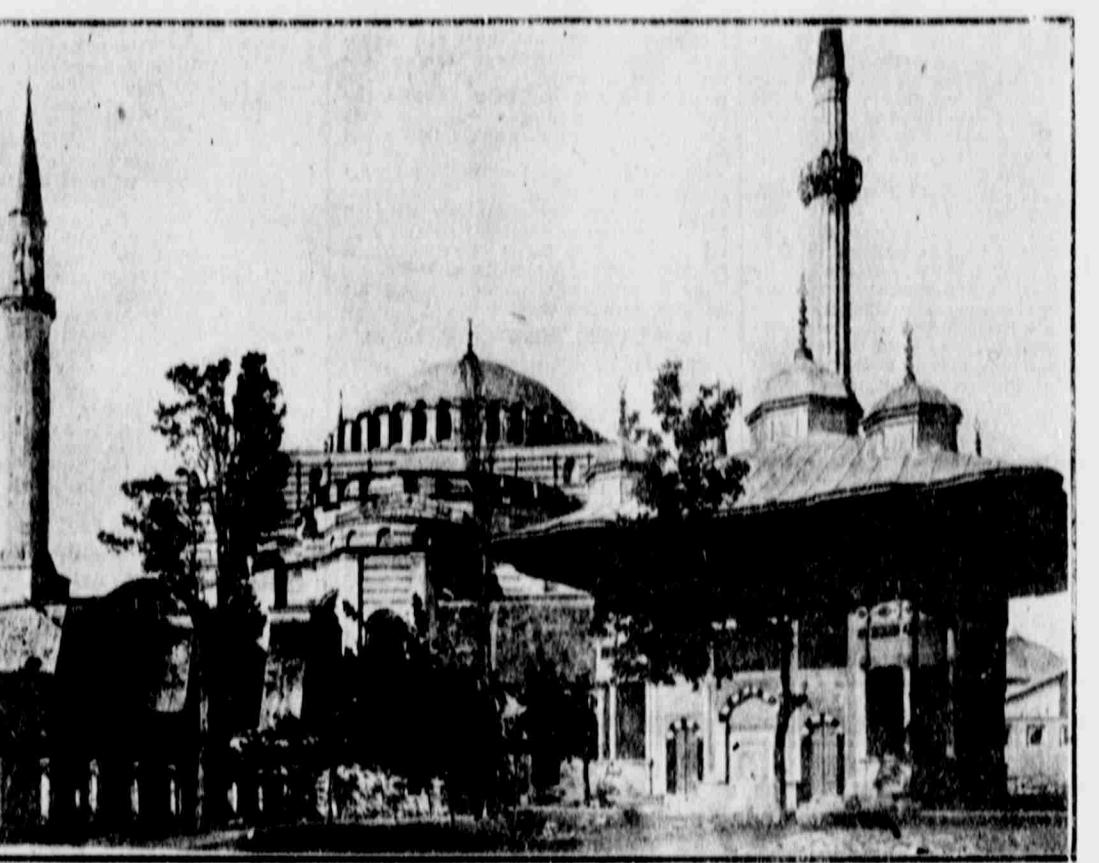
The importance which is attached to the wig as the outward and visible evidence of the speaker's power is well shown by the different styles of wig which etiquette prescribes. There is also during the course of a session of parliament from an ordinary member to the position of the first commoner in the land. His election by the house of commons constitutes him the speaker-elect. He does not become a full-fledged speaker until the sovereign has approved of his choice. As speaker-elect he may wear only a "bobtail wig"—that is, a quite insignificant wig such as ordinary barristers wear and which comes only half way down the back of the neck and leaves the ears fully exposed.

Wearing a bobtail wig he "submits himself with all humility to his majesty's generous approbation." That is a farcical function which is carried out with that funeral solemnity characteristic of all such ceremonies in England. His majesty takes no part in it. His

## The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

### Sultan's Brother Was Strangled to Death.

More Than That the Evidence Indicates That the Crime Was Committed With the Latter's Consent—The Fact That Chief of Police Had Grudge Against The Deceased Also Cut a Figure in the Tragedy.



PRINCE AHMED KEMAL EDDIN'S PALACE IN WHICH HE WAS MURDERED.

Special Correspondence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—On April 25 an official announcement was issued to the effect that the sultan's brother, Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin, was dead and buried. This announcement caused considerable surprise because no one in the Turkish capital, even in the court circles, had the least idea that Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin was suffering from any malady. The news of his illness, death and burial came simultaneously and gave rise to legitimate suspicion regarding the nature of his decease. Great secrecy was maintained regarding the whole affair, and although most persons who are acquainted with the methods of the Turkish court felt sure what had happened, it has taken a couple of weeks for the truth to filter through the court circles and come to the knowledge of the outside world.

Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin did not die a natural death, but was murdered; and there are good grounds for believing that he was strangled by order of his imperial brother, the Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey.

Since the murder of King Alexander of Servia, which took place in June, 1903, the sultan of Turkey's fear of assassination has become a perfect mania. The impression created on his mind by the Belgrade crime was all the greater because the regicides by whose hands the Servian royal couple fell were officers belonging to the Servian army. Abdul Hamid was in such a state of fear and excitement after the Belgrade tragedy that he hid himself from his own court, a fact which gave rise to the rumors of his deposition and assassination by his Albanian bodyguard. After a brief interval Abdul Hamid recovered some degree of composure, but traces of the fearful events at Belgrade were found in his increased nervousness and mistrust toward all his relatives, courtiers and servants.

#### FEARS RUSSIAN EXAMPLE.

Recently events in Russia have caused the sultan renewed anxiety. In spite of official secrecy and of the strict Turkish censorship, it was learned that the Turkish nation from initiating news of the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, the story of the crime in Moscow rapidly became known in Constantinople, and was received by the Turkish people with feelings of keen satisfaction. The Turkish nation, which regards Russia as its hereditary enemy, has followed events in the far east with intense interest, and stimulated by the recent revolution in Russia, has already sketched out a picture of its own future, the realization of which is based on the introduction of a constitution and the abolition of the present system of tyrannical absolutism.

The sultan is well aware that the internal revolution in Russia is viewed with sympathy among the Turkish people, and the enormous number of spies with whom Abdul Hamid has surrounded himself to intercept correspondence in the Ottoman empire take care to depict to the sultan in the blackest colors. According to trustworthy reports from his immediate surroundings, Abdul Hamid's forebodings are gloomy in the extreme. He has withdrawn more and more from immediate contact with the nation and has turned his palace into a fortress, which serves him at the same time as a voluntary prison.

The events in Russia have also affected the sultan's state of health in an alarming manner, his old heart complaint having become more acute. If a revolution were to break out in Turkey the sultan knows that the people would not imitate the example of the St. Petersburg workmen, and approach their monarch unarmed to lay their grievances before him. Abdul Hamid now fears that every Turk is armed and understands how to make good use of his weapon. Revolution in Constantinople, if successful, would inevitably result in the savagery butchery of the sultan and his courtiers.

Contemplation of these terrible possibilities has driven Abdul Hamid into a veritable frenzy of fear. He smells treason in every dish, regards every

group of persons engaged in conversation as conspirators against his power, and sees an assassin in his own shadow. During the last few weeks the sultan has taken measures which indicate the intensity of his fears. He issued an imperial decree prohibiting officers of the Turkish army from visiting any restaurants or cafes in Constantinople in which any European are found as guests. The idea of this mandate was to prevent Turkish officers from coming into contact with Europeans who would contaminate them with dangerous plas of government and progress. The decree provided that any officer who disobeyed this order should be punished by expulsion from the Turkish army.

No content with this drastic measure, Abdul Hamid has issued another decree strongly prohibiting officers of the Turkish army from visiting one another in their own houses.

The object of this decree was to prevent officers from conspiring together against the sultan's life or absolute power. Any Turkish officer who is now found visiting a fellow officer in his

own court, a fact which gave rise to the rumors of his deposition and assassination by his Albanian bodyguard.

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#### BUTCHERED FOR A GESTURE.

A tragic incident which occurred in the sultan's Yildiz Kiosk recently affords another example of Abdul Hamid's frenzy of fear. One of the sultan's attendants, Chalid Pasha by name, who had been in his monarch's personal service for nearly a decade and had proved himself to be an absolutely faithful and trustworthy servant, was summoned to Abdul Hamid's presence to present a report on some state matter. In the course of this report Chalid Pasha had occasion to draw his hand from his pocket to produce a document which he desired to submit to the sultan.

Seeing the motion of the officer's arm, Abdul Hamid immediately jumped to the conclusion that his old ad came was taking a weapon out of his pocket in order to assassinate him. Quick as thought the sultan drew a loaded revolver out of his own pocket and blew Chalid Pasha's head off. There was no time for an explanation, the unfortunate ad de camp fell dead on the spot and the magnificent carpet in the sultan's audience room was stained with his blood. Chalid Pasha is thus one of the most powerful personages in Turkey, and he has exploited his opportunities with relentless cruelty. The enmity which he has excited among other countries and among the widest circles of state officials only serves to increase the sultan's confidence in him.

and he has gained the monarch's trust to an unusual degree.

Fehim Pasha is a man of plebeian origin and was formerly an ordinary detective of the political secret service in Constantinople. He contrived to attract the sultan's attention by "discovering" and "frustrating" plots which he himself had concocted with help of willing friends and which ended in a number of absolutely innocent persons being banished to remote districts of Asia Minor. One fine morning the Turkish capital awoke to find that Fehim had been made a pasha and appointed chief of the palace police with the rank of major-general.

Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin excited Fehim Pasha's envy by his popularity and ambition, delusion with contempt. The prince generally ignored the presence of Fehim Pasha at court festivities and on one occasion when he did notice him referred to him loudly and contemptuously as "the policeman."

Fehim Pasha's enmity rose to a boiling point, however, when Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin secured possession of a beautiful Circassian woman whom the chief of the palace police coveted as his own bride. The Circassian slave was brought to Constantinople and offered for sale at auction by one of the dealers whose business it is to replenish the harem of the Turkish capital with desirable inmates. Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin and Fehim Pasha were both bidders for "No. 4," as she was designated at the sale, and the chief of the palace police, who has not yet got his power, though long in himself, was unable to compete with the wealthy prince of the Imperial household.

Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin secured the beautiful Circassian and Fehim Pasha resolved there and then to have revenge.

Fehim Pasha's position as chief of the palace police, combined with the unusual confidence which the sultan has in him, delivered Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin into his power. Fehim Pasha deliberately concocted a story of a plot by Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin to dethrone the sultan and to gain the crown of the Ottoman empire for himself. Fehim Pasha caused letters to be forged which supplied in black and white apparently indisputable proofs of the prince's guilt. He also procured perjured witnesses, who, in return for his bribes, were willing to swear to the plot. The regarding Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin's participation in a treasonous conspiracy. When Fehim Pasha had prepared all the necessary "evidence" he requested audience with the sultan on the ground that he had an important communication to make. This was on the evening of April 24.

Abdul Hamid, scenting danger, gave orders that the chief of the palace police should be admitted to his presence. At Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin's secretary, Izet Pasha, and another courtier were present during the audience. Prince Pasha entered and told the sultan briefly that he had discovered a plot to dethrone and assassinate him, and that this plot was to be carried out on the following day. "The originator of the plot," said Fehim Pasha to the sultan, "is your majesty's own brother, Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin." Fehim Pasha briefly that he had discovered a plot to dethrone and assassinate him, and that this plot was to be carried out on the following day. "The originator of the plot," said Fehim Pasha to the sultan, "is your majesty's own brother, Prince Ahmed Kemal Eddin." Fehim Pasha briefly that he had discovered a plot to dethrone and assassinate him, and that this plot was to be carried out on the following day. 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